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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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7673 日六十月四

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1917.

二拜禮 號伍月六英曆

SINGAPORE ADVERTISERS' GUILD
\$35 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Some Reassuring Features.

London, June 4.
In connection with the confused and conflicting news from Petrograd it is important to remember that there is no censorship; hence all sorts of reports, with which Petrograd is filled, and which in the present constantly changing conditions are unsuitable, may be cabled unhindered.

Reassuring features are M. Kerensky's reception by the armies and his speeches thereon. It is also a fact that the Peasants' Congress has shown itself strong against a separate peace and has overwhelmingly elected men like M. Kerensky to its executive, while the extremists, M. Gorky and M. Lenin, only polled a few votes.

On the other hand, reports from Cronstadt and regarding the economic situation are somewhat disquieting. Cronstadt is filled with extremists and visionaries and youthful chemistry students.

M. Lamanoff threatens to land sailors at Petrograd to overthrow the Government. The latter, however, is supported by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, is determined not to flinch and is confident of gaining the upper hand.

Warship Crews' Demands.

London, June 4.
News from Petrograd continues to be confusing. The latest report is that Russian warships are en route to Petrograd in order that the crews may demand a re-election of the Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates which they allege consists too little of the *Courgette*; and also the handing over of the *Tsar*.

THE UNREST IN CHINA.

A Provisional Government Formed.

London, June 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai says that, after a conference, the militarists formed a Provisional Government consisting of Hu Shih-chang, who has held many offices of State, as Dictator, and Wang Shih chen, at present Acting Premier, as Premier.

Militarists in Control.

London, June 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Peking says that the Central Government will henceforth be completely isolated, as the militarists have established a strict censorship of the telegraphs.

JAPANESE POLITICS.

National Commission to be Organised.

London, June 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo says that after a meeting of the leaders of all political parties the Premier, Count Terauchi, informed the Cabinet that the leaders had agreed to preserve national unity in war time, and accordingly a National Commission, including the leaders, would be organised for the purpose of considering the carrying out of diplomatic measures and policies under the direction of the Emperor.

BRAZIL'S EFFORT.

To Help the Allies to the Full.

London, June 4.
Reuter learns from an authoritative source that it is certain Brazil will utilise all her resources in the war.

With a population of twenty millions she can soon raise an Army which should prove of considerable assistance in the European war theatre.

As far as is known, forty-two fine German ships have been seized in Brazil practically undamaged, and will be immediately placed at the disposal of the Allies.

A BOMB ATTACK ON BRUGES.

London, June 4.
According to an Admiralty announcement, the Commodore at Dunkirk carried out a bomb attack last night on Bruges Dock and Canal with good results.

ALBANIAN INDEPENDENCE.

London, June 4.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, a proclamation was issued at Argyro Castro on March 6, establishing the independence and unity of all Albania under an Italian Protectorate.

NORWEGIAN SHIPPING LOSSES.

London, June 4.
Forty-nine Norwegian ships, of a tonnage of 75,297, were sunk in May and twenty-one lives were lost.

AN AIRMAN KILLED.

London, June 4.
It is officially announced that the aviator, Captain Ball, who was killed in a recent air raid, has been buried.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

German Being Heavily Shelled.

London, June 4.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, 112 prisoners were taken from three regiments in yesterday's counter-attacks to the south of Soches, in which the enemy employed over a division, as they were under the concentrated fire of our batteries. They suffered from our guns rasing the buildings and rendering them shelterless. Nevertheless they fell back slowly fighting hard. To-day the Germans are being heavily shelled.

A Post Recaptured.

London, June 4.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a report says:—We recaptured the post lost during the night of Saturday south-west of Oberist.

We repulsed night raids south-west of La Bassée and in the neighbourhood of Neuve Chapelle.

We entered the enemy's trenches east of Vermelles.

Another Enemy Attack.

London, June 4.
A French communiqué says:—The artillery duel became violent last night to the north-west of Froimont Farm. An enemy attack shortly before ten o'clock on a salient of our line gained a footing in some of our advanced elements.

After their bloody defeat of yesterday, the Germans have not renewed attempts on the Valenciennes and Calais plateaux, but have confined themselves to a fairly lively bombardment of our trenches.

Nine enemy aeroplanes and a captive balloon have been brought down. The occupants of three aeroplanes, including three officers, have been captured.

Enemy aeroplanes bombed Nancy and Dunkirk. There were several civilian victims at Dunkirk.

THE SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

Patriotic Stand by Seamen's Union.

London, June 4.
The Executive of the National Seamen's and Firemen's Union has passed a resolution relating to permit members to man any vessel conveying pacifists to Stockholm or to Petrograd unless they sign a guarantee that they will insist on restitution for the murder of Allied seamen and for the destruction of Allied ships by U-boats. The Union has instructed Mr. Tom Mann to proceed to Petrograd to submit their views.

RENEWED ATTACKS BY RUSSIANS.

London, June 4.
A Russian official wireless message states:—Our scouts, surmounting four rows of wire entanglements at New Moscow, in the direction of Kovol, dispersed a barrier guard.

We penetrated entanglements and drove out the enemy from trenches in the region of Penzi, in the Carpathians.

ACTIVITY ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, June 4.
An Italian official message states:—Enemy artillery became more intense to the east of Gorizia, and extended from Vertebos to the coast. It was particularly violent at San Marco, upon the Dozso and Fatti lines and to the east of Flondar. We replied, effectively stopping attacks.

Enemy attacks penetrated the western slopes of San Marco, but our reinforcements severely drove the attackers back.

THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

London, June 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that a revised final count in the Federal elections gives the following results:—53 Nationalists (being Coalitionists under Mr. Hughes); and 22 Labourists, in the House of Representatives; and 24 Nationalists and 12 Labourists, in the Senate.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

INVESTITURE IN HYDE PARK.

London, June 3.
London yesterday witnessed the first open air investiture since the Crimean War, when the King in Hyde Park decorated 361 officers and men for war services, including eleven winners of Victoria Crosses and the Commanders and men of the Broke and Swift. The weather was very fine and the Royal pavilion was banked with rows of chairs for the recipients, together with the representatives of the Dominions, the Allies and other distinguished persons. Thousands witnessed the impressive ceremony.

A GERMAN CONSPIRACY.

Chicago, June 3.
Fourteen persons including Baron Reyschke, the German ex-Consul at Chicago, have been indicted before the Federal Court charged with conspiring to foment rebellion in India.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Receive a Slight Check.

London, June 4.
Field Marshal Haig reports: Forces fighting took place all day with varying fortunes southward of Soches River. The enemy lost heavily in our first attack and subsequently delivered a number of violent counter-attacks with considerable forces owing to which we were unable to maintain the progress made this morning. We took 28 prisoners in these operations. Our patrols and raiders took prisoners eastward of Lavey and southward of Wytschaete. We brought down ten aeroplanes and four of ours are missing.

"A Very Brilliant Little Advance."

London, June 3.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters give details of the very brilliant little advance on the Soches River which has been referred to by Sir Douglas Haig. The Canadians stormed and occupied the central electric power generating station and the brickstacks between Arroy and Eleudite-Auvette. They crossed the river and established a post on the north bank making prisoners of eighty. The fight still continues. There is great reciprocal artillery activity and the airman are very busy.

The Reason for the Lull.

London, June 3.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters writing on June 1 emphasises that the bigger the effort in the modern offensive the longer are the pauses between operations. This is the real reason for the present lull.

French Positions Maintained.

London, June 4.
A French communiqué says: Units belonging to two German divisions participated in the attacks on Valenciennes and Calais plateaux. The Germans at Valenciennes assaulted in dense waves, sometimes shoulder to shoulder.

The first attack retired in disorder. The second attack was accompanied by liquid fire and momentarily entered our advanced trenches but was immediately ejected. We maintained the positions entirely.

FURTHER BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

London, June 3.
The following are among the birthday honours:—
Honorary Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George: The Sultan of Perak.
Honorary Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George: Emir Kans.
Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George: Mr. H. G. Dering M.V.O., Minister at Bangkok.
Knighthoods: Mr. Ellis Kadoorie (Hongkong), Justice Beaman (Bombay) and Chaudhuri (Fort William), Mr. Vachha (Bombay Corporation), Mr. Bray (President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce), Mr. H. J. Stanyon (Indian Civil Service), Mr. M. Netherole C.I.E. (ex-Inspector General of Irrigation in India), Mr. McLead (Chairman, East India section, London Chamber of Commerce), Mr. O. E. Mallet (ex-Secretary for Indian Students at the India Office).

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Power of Army Increasing.

Kieff, June 4.
M. Kerensky, replying to speeches by the Military Delegates, said that after touring the whole of Russia and the fronts he could affirm that what had been regarded as the dying agony of the army was but the laborious travail of New Russia. Notwithstanding the destruction of the old discipline, the power of the army was increasing daily, based on a new and intelligent discipline, while fraternisation with the enemy had completely ceased.

M. Kerensky reviewed the troops, who gave him an ovation.

German Peace Overtures.

Petrograd, June 4.
The Russians at Riga detained the Saxon Lieutenant Rabenette, who came to the Russian lines with provocative separate peace proposals. German aeroplanes dropped demands for his return by the 5th of June, otherwise he would be terribly avenged. The Russians replied that Rabenette was regarded as a deserter and had been sent to the interior of Russia.

U.S. Commission Arrives.

Washington, June 4.
It is learned that the American Commission, headed by Mr. Elihu Root, has arrived in Russia.

VENEZUELA'S ATTITUDE.

Washington, June 4.
The Venezuelan Minister denies that Germany has turned over to Venezuela the control of Santa Margarita. He says that Venezuela is benevolently neutral to the United States and will never grant a submarine base to Germany.

A NAVY WEEK.

London, June 4.
It has been arranged to hold a Navy Week from the 23rd July to the 29th July, when entertainment will be held throughout the United Kingdom, and a number of ships will be devoted to the public.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

OBITUARY.

London, June 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo announces the death of Mr. William Stone, Adviser to the Department of Communications.

BRITISH PRISONERS SHOT.

German Deserter's Tale of Dark Deeds.

Amsterdam, April 18.—A story by a German deserter life a corner of the veil which hides happenings behind the front against which the French and British soldiers are hammering away.

I can vouch for it by reason of a strange coincidence. The deserter, a man of 44, tall, thin, light eyes and education, was before the war a Berlin journalist, and in pre-war days I knew his brother, also a journalist in the German capital. The story was told to a Dutch friend of mine with whom the deserter is well acquainted, and to whom he would naturally open his mind more freely and readily than he would to a stranger.

The man, a typical stalwart German in build, was with the forces which von Falkenhayn harried in vain against the thin, desperately held line of the Yser in October 1914. He was in the fighting in the German region, came unscathed through the nightmare of Verdun, and knew all the horrors of the fighting on our Somme front, living in the very trenches which the Allied artillery has mangled and British soldiers have won.

It is a curious thing that out of all the sustained horror and excitement of more than two and a half years of warfare—for he has been in the struggle since the very beginning—one thing appears to stand out above all others.

In June 1915, when with the 76th Infantry Regiment, he saw ten British soldiers taken prisoner. In the rear of the front German lines a heavy British barrage fire was falling, and Wachtmeister (sergeant-major of cavalry) Niemetz was detailed to take the prisoners as they came.

The group of captives and captured had only gone a short distance when Niemetz shouted angrily, "I don't want to be bothered with these fellows. Shoot them." They were then placed in a line and shot there and then.

"Was the shooting of the prisoners ordered by headquarters or by responsible officers?"

"No," was the German reply. "As a matter of fact it is forbidden, and I know a case in which a lieutenant was sent to prison for five days, mind you—for giving the order, but still the shooting of prisoners was often ordered by sergeants commanding prison guards."

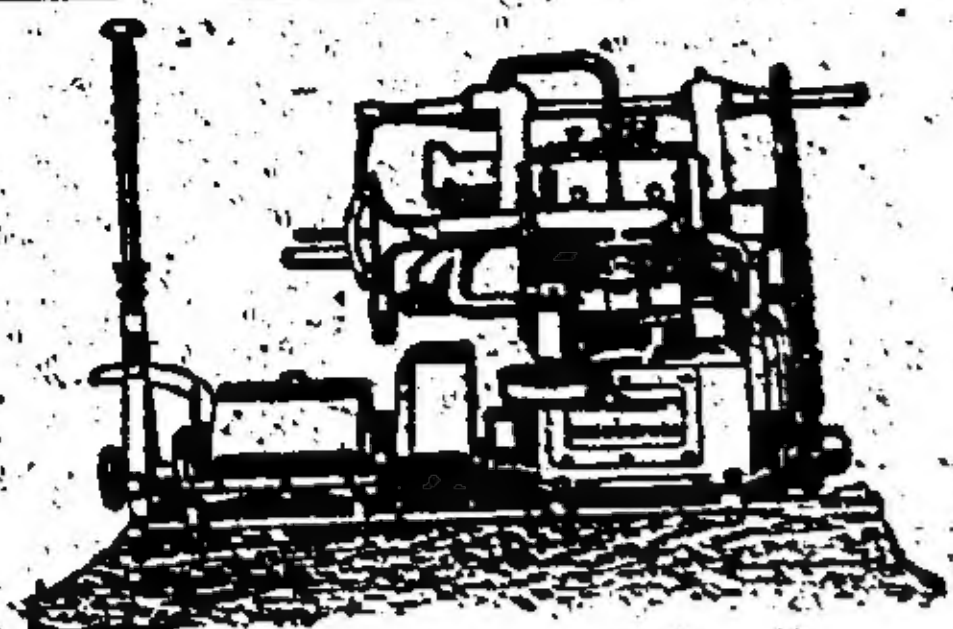
"On another occasion within my knowledge 200 English prisoners taken in the Loos fighting were sent under escort to Frankfurt. Only 80 arrived, the others having been shot en route. I heard of many worse cases, but only mention those within my own direct knowledge."—George Renwick in the *Daily Chronicle*.

DON'T FORGET.

TODAY
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Ripon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Ripon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

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PROPRIETORS: C. LAURITSEN. TEL. 2422.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Shanghai Appointment.
Under instructions from H.B. Majesty's Charge, Mr. Harry H. Fox, has assumed charge of the Shanghai Office of the Commercial Attaché to His Majesty's Legation in Peking, says the Shanghai Mercury.

Died at Yokohama.
One of the most interesting characters in Yokohama, Mr. Augustus Jesse Bowie, died at his home on May 20. Mr. Bowie's death was caused by a combination of tuberculosis and general debility, from which he had been suffering for several months. He was 71 years old.

Kiangsu Free of Opium.
Nanking, 23rd May.—An official of the British Legation has been travelling to all the places privately to investigate the actual conditions of opium but so far he has not found any place where the poppy is being cultivated. The 26th of May being the 30th day of the 3rd Moon which is the promised date for total prohibition; the investigation has been concluded and he returned to Peking on that day.

Widespread of War-Time.
Of the increase of \$200,000,000, or 53 per cent., in Japan's merchandise export trade of 1916, a Yokohama letter to the London Economist says that it is due, first, to export of war munitions; second, to purchases by the United States, because of her prosperity; third, to trade with Australia and the Middle East, which Europe had formerly controlled; fourth, to revival of business activity in China, partly in consequence of the rise in silver.

America and Japan.
President Wilson has sent the following cable greetings to the American-Japan Society of Tokyo: "Vigorous Kaneko, Tokyo: It is with a deep sense of gratification that I received the greetings of the American-Japan Society and the assurance of good will of so many representative Japanese and resident Americans. I assure you that such support is a notable factor in discharging the great responsibility which has devolved upon us in joining with the Allied forces in combating the aggression of Germany." Woodrow Wilson.

American Memorial Service.
The American Memorial Service, preceding Decoration Day, which was arranged by the American-Song Service Committee, was held on May 27 at the Masonic Hall, Shanghai, under the presidency of Judge Charles S. Lobinger. The invocation was given by Dr. Frank D. Gamewell. The hymn "O God, our Father" was sung by the choir. The "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung by the choir. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the choir. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the choir. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the choir.

Australian Troops' Proud Record.
The King recently inspected on Salisbury Plain, where were the depots of the Australian Imperial Force. On the conclusion of his inspection, his Majesty sent the following message to Major General the Hon. Sir Gordon Moore, Officer-in-Chief, Australian Imperial Force, and I wish to express my satisfaction with the record of the fine body of men who have been so gallantly fighting for the Empire. You will find the following message from the King: "I am very glad to have had an opportunity of inspecting the Australian Imperial Force, and I wish to express my satisfaction with the record of the fine body of men who have been so gallantly fighting for the Empire. You will find the following message from the King: "I am very glad to have had an opportunity of inspecting the Australian Imperial Force, and I wish to express my satisfaction with the record of the fine body of men who have been so gallantly fighting for the Empire. 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NOTICES

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write for **FREE** CLOTHS BOUND IN SPECIAL BOOK ON
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NOTICES.



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BIRTH.

GOFF.—At Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., the wife of Harold Lufkin Goff (nee "Georgie" Treasler, of Yokohama),—a son.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

MRS. TAKAHASHI and the Staff of the Japanese Consulate General, Hongkong, wish to express their heartfelt thanks for the kind attendance of friends at the funeral of the late Consul General S. Takahashi, also for the floral tributes sent and the expressions of deep sympathy tendered.

DEATH.

STONE.—At Tokyo, on the 3rd instant, William Henry Stone, M.I.E.E., Foreign Secretary, Imperial Dept. of Communications, in his 86th year. R.I.P.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1917.

BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

In yesterday's issue, we referred briefly to the able address delivered last month by Mr. Archibald Rose, C.I.E., the British Commercial Attache at Shanghai, to a well attended meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce. The address dealt comprehensively and suggestively with a subject of deep interest to those producers and consumers interested in the China market and to British commercial concerns established in the Far East. The subject discussed was "The Prospects of British Trade Extension in China"—a matter of more importance than ever before in view of the certainty of increased economic pressure from our commercial competitors once the great European struggle has terminated. In Mr. Rose's address, we have a clear statement pointing chiefly to the fact that, with the new conditions, new methods will be desirable, if not, indeed, imperative. This view, which is succinctly and lucidly elaborated by Mr. Rose, will, we feel sure, receive ready endorsement by British merchants situated in China. Indeed, if the producers at home are as ready to co-operate with British merchants in China in bringing about the necessary changes as British merchants will be to co-operate with them, then the sound advice contained in Mr. Rose's address should present few, if any, serious difficulties in being realised.

Mr. Rose prefaced his address by an observation that gives promise of even brighter times for our commercial prosperity in China in the future than we have experienced in the past. He said that in recent visits to the great industrial centres of the North Country and the Midlands he had found everywhere "a great and unexpected interest in the China market." This increased interest is no doubt due to a realisation of the fact that there is a very general feeling that the great war has been paid for by the increased product of industry in the United Kingdom; that that increased product will need a better organisation of foreign markets; and that China probably offers a greater scope than any other market for the absorption of commodities. This view, we believe, will be readily endorsed by British merchants in China, and therefore, as Mr. Rose points out, it is incumbent upon producers at home and distributors in China to set themselves, without delay, to the task of coping with the new conditions that will present themselves. We are of Mr. Rose's opinion that it is a fallacy to think that China has reached the limit of her consumption. China, with increased development, will inevitably have increased requirements, and there is unquestionably a vast field for commercial exploration in her territory. To those who are best organised, most adaptable, readiest to meet the demands of the market, China for many years is certain to provide a market well worth devoting very serious attention to.

Referring to the question of distribution, the point was discussed as to the advisability of utilising the services of non-British firms, as in pre-war days. No doubt many non-British firms do excellent work for our home producers, but that does not alter the fact that equally as good, and, we should think in most cases, better work could be done by purely British houses. There must in future be more patriotism manifested in our business affairs than was the custom in the easy-going past; and, ever again, no matter what economic policy may be paramount, should British commodities be distributed by other than purely British agencies. The corrupt influences of a contrary course were evident when a large portion of our trade passed through the hands of German firms, who did not, as we now know, scruple to undermine our interests to their own advantage. British commerce, made more adaptable to the probable needs of the near future, can be safely left in the hands of British firms in China, to the mutual advantage of the British producer at home and the distributor in the Far East. We shall refrain from commenting upon Mr. Rose's observations on the British Consular service in China, not because we approve wholly of what he said, but because the Chairman, "officially endorsed all that Mr. Rose said about the good work done by the Consular and Diplomatic service in China." No doubt British merchants have received support from the Consular Service, and no doubt also they would have received more had the Service been more amenable to common sense, but that is another matter. No Consular Service is of much value to its constituents unless it realises that it can only justify its existence when it does its utmost to assist, expeditiously and impartially, those whom it is requested to do so, and in a measure to remove the obstacles.

Hongkong's New Knight.

The news of the honour conferred by His Majesty the King upon Mr. (now Sir) Ellis Kadoorie has been received in the Colony, as it will doubtless be received elsewhere in the Far East, with very much gratification. Sir Ellis Kadoorie has long been prominent in the Colony and in Shanghai as a most generous benefactor and as one who has always had the welfare of his fellow townsmen at heart. As one keenly interested in the subject of education, and as one alive to the great and far-reaching benefits to be derived from educational institutions when conducted on sound lines, Sir Ellis has identified himself, both in Shanghai and Hongkong, with many such institutions, all of which, thanks largely to the deep personal interest he took in them, are to-day, we believe, fully serving the useful purpose intended. In other directions, as is well known, Sir Ellis has likewise proved himself to be a generous and broad-minded benefactor to the Colony. In our article yesterday we referred in detail to Sir Ellis's many philanthropic activities, and it is therefore unnecessary to recapitulate these. We should like to emphasise, however, that the quiet geniality of the new knight and his manifest ability in many directions, together with his unassuming manner, his kindly hospitality in private and in public—never more delightfully in evidence than when he was playing the part of host at Race Meetings—have gained for him a wide circle of friends among all classes of the community. These all will bear of the honour conferred by His Majesty with much satisfaction, and with the hope that Sir Ellis Kadoorie may long be spared to enjoy this signal mark of Royal favour in recognition of many generous and thoughtful actions.

The Chinese Situation.

Without any wish to be unduly pessimistic, one feels that trouble really is coming again to poor China, and that once more she must bleed from wounds inflicted by the hands of some of her own selfish children. There are abundant rumours from the capital, circulating enough in all conscience; but not one of them encouraging us to hope that the situation is likely to improve. At the moment of writing, the latest news is that Li Yuan-hung is resigning the Presidency, that a provisional Government is being formed under a Dictator, and that our reactionary friend, Chang Fung, who has never at any time been at the trouble of disguising his pro-Manchu intentions, is adding fuel to fire. With the establishment of the new censorship of which Reuter speaks to-day, we are unlikely for some time to get any really important and reliable information from the North for some while to come; and it is to be feared that when that news arrives, it will tell of bloodshed. For the real Chinese patriots one feels unreservedly sorry; their hands are tied, and, whichever way they look, there seems to be no hope, for the country is, as much as ever, the sport of egotists, party-promoters and place-hunters, and it is a case of "O Judgment, thou art fled to brutish beasts; and men have lost their reason." And so the Chinese who love their country, and who know that, with decent combination and fair give-and-take, it would soon become a recognised Power, can only sit by helpless, knowing the futility of trying to make headway against the overwhelming forces of treason and self-seeking. What is to be the end? What can be the end—other than a "on by the foreigner?" The weaklings and the schemers have done what they have done with their eyes open; for the fool, or the blind man rarely appears in the politics of China; and the obvious assumption is that the parties that are the cause of this latest trouble have as much love for their country as they have for truth or justice or honesty.

Pessimistic Views in Japan.

Tokyo, May 24.—The news of General Kato's dismissal came as a great surprise in Japan. Some are inclined to take a gloomy view concerning the future political situation in China.

DAY BY DAY.

WE ARE NO LONGER HAPPY AS SOON AS WE WISH TO BE HAPPIER.
—Lamotte.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the first anniversary of the death of President Yuan Shih-kai.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.15/10d.

Chinese Festival.
To-morrow, according to the Chinese calendar, is the festival of Mang-shung, or "Sprouting Seeds."

Stabbed.
A Chinese has been taken to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from the effects of a stab wound under the right eye which was inflicted by another man.

Fell from Window.
A Chinese has been conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries received owing to falling out of a window at his residence in Third Street.

A Fatal Fall.
On Sunday afternoon, a house boy employed at the Minor House Hotel was engaged cleaning the windows when he overbalanced and fell to the ground. He was killed immediately.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Mrs. Wilson, Melbourne, £6; T. Arnot, £10.

Junk Masters Fined.
At the Marine Court this morning, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., two junk masters were charged with not coming up to the examination launch as they were entering the harbour. In each case a fine of \$10 was imposed.

Men's Club.
Friends of the Men's Club will be interested to hear that as the activities of the Men's Club come under the "age of the Services" Entertainment Fund it has been decided to transfer the balance of \$94.85 standing to the credit of the Men's Club to the credit of the Services Entertainment Fund. Donations to the Fund may, however, be earmarked Men's Club and will be devoted entirely to the activities which concern that organisation.

"Old Man."
An elderly Chinese strongly objected to being called "old man" by an Indian watchman. The story of the Chinese was that defendant assaulted him. First of all he called out "old man" three times, and then said:—"Have you not got any money?" He then handed over a \$10 note and asked complainant to take it. Complainant said he would not dare accept it, and said he would take defendant to the Police Station and tell the story to the sergeant. The Indian then assaulted him with a stick. Defendant said he was a watchman at the Asiatic Petroleum Company and went to complainant to buy vegetables. His Worship said he could not believe the story of either party, and defendant would be discharged.

A "COOL" THEFT.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing an electric fan.

Detective Sergeant Cottle said defendant was guilty of an old trick "dopted by fan thieves at this time of the year. The fan had been purchased by a woman, and defendant called upon her, representing himself as from the shop where the fan had been bought. He said it had not been properly repaired, and he would have to take it back to have a further examination made. He did not return, and at length the woman went to the shop and was there told that the fan had not been brought there. The master said defendant was not a regular faki, and had no authority to fetch the fan, as it was in quite good order. His Worship sent defendant to gaol for three months' hard labour. Sergeant Cottle said the fan had been sent to gaol for a month's hard labour.

BOXING POINTS.

The Question of a Referee's Discretion.

In view of the recent discussions which have taken place concerning the exercise of a referee's discretion in boxing matches, the following "from Boxing" will be read with interest. It is prompted by a query concerning the Sergt. Oursen and Gordon Sims bout, when Sims was assisted back into the ring in the 12th round, after he had fallen through the ropes and was lying on the outside edge of the stage, which Boxing says was, of course, in flat contravention of the rule, which ordains that "get up unassisted within 10 seconds." The journal continues:—"It is also one of those breaches of the rules which occur more or less frequently—and, again one of those which might be argued should invariably entail instant disqualification of the contestant so assisted. But bide a wee. Rule 9 of the N.S.C. code expressly states that 'any question should decide (1) 'any question not provided for in these rules; (2) the interpretation of any of these rules'—a clause which presents that official with a very wide and very necessary discretion."

Please to remember this "discretion," for it is one of those things which, alas! 95 per cent. of boxing enthusiasts, and of which again, alas! some 50 per cent. of unblinking referees make a habit of ignoring. Time and again one will hear indignant assertions that such-and-such boxers ought to have been disqualified, that the referee must be a mincepomp, or worse, for failing in his plain duty in that respect. "What about the referee?" these protesters bawl at you, in blissful and amazing oblivion of their own very hazy acquaintance with them—and particularly of their ignorance of Rule 9, which expressly allows the referee a wide and a wise latitude.

A referee who knows his business will disqualify one man for some breach of the rules, and then in the very next contest pass over, with reproof or censure, another man guilty of a precisely similar breach, simply because he has satisfied himself that in the former case the foul was either deliberate, or at all events a conscious one, while in the second instance may not have been clear to the referee, who may also conclude at the same time that its effects were neither brutal nor harmful to anything, but the aesthetic sense.

Now let us come back to the Oursen-Sims affair, and incidentally to other similar affairs which may occur to the mind. Sims and others did not rise "unassisted," and yet were permitted to continue. This was very wrong and regrettable, of course, but then in all these instances we may say that the "assistance" was rendered by over officious or ultra-excited and sympathetic spectators, who by so doing presented the referee with opportunities for the exercise of discretion. Had the seconds or obvious supporters (financial or otherwise) of any of these men rushed to raise them, the referee could have no option. Disqualification must have followed, for the breach would have been infinitely more serious than that of the entry into the ring by one of the seconds in a contest of which more anon. For such assistance, or even the tender of it, must be accepted as a practical confession that the fallen boxer cannot rise without assistance. The help rendered by the officious spectators, on the other hand, might mean anything or nothing. In such a case it is up to the referee to decide whether the "helpers" are actually trying to save the man from being "counted out" or are wilfully striving to bring about his disqualification by their unauthorized energy.

It is a nice point, as you will see if you will but pause to think about it. And having done so, can you blame any referee who is charitable to give the fallen boxer the benefit of any doubt which may be in his mind? We believe we have now to the point where we can see that the referee's discretion is a very necessary thing, and that it is a very necessary thing to have a referee who is not a mincepomp, or worse, for failing in his plain duty in that respect.

course of a round." Now, the exact wording of the rule dealing with this point, and the only words which do refer to it, are these:—"The seconds shall leave the ring when time is called, and shall give no advice or assistance to the contestants during the progress of any round." This is absolutely all that is said on the subject. So you will see at once that a second who excitedly places a leg or even his body through the ropes, when his principal is at the other side of the ring, cannot possibly be rendering any assistance or more advice than he frequently does (unreproved, one regrets to say) from his position outside the ropes.

Here, again, it is up to the referee to decide. For the second may have thought that he had heard the gong go. He might easily imagine this, thanks to the appalling din which too frequently reigns under all sorts of misconceptions. He might even be trying to get his man disqualified. But unless he can be said to have rendered actual useful assistance, or more advice, during the progress of the round, than a naturally lenient referee feels disposed to tolerate, there is no reason whatever why his principal should be penalised for his second's lapse.

If only, oh, if only the excited boxing "fan" would but realise it has always been the most earnest hope of all boxing legislators to spread the spirit of cricket over the game of boxing, they might perhaps render a little more assistance to this well meant and most laudable intent. For there is absolutely no reason why boxing and cricket should not be kindred sports in every phase of the spirit which governs them, though it is true that we have more than once grumbled at the introduction of one phase of "the cricket spirit," which has been dragged in, not out of one fears, any craving for fair play, but rather with a view to the wasting of time. Need we say that we refer to the stroll round and leisurely posing, as though the contestants were saying to each other at the start of every round, "Are you quite ready, there?"

This is quite unnecessary, as is also that superabundant profusion of a false chivalry, which is, alas! too common, when one man hastens to help a prone rival to rise—not out of any sense of sportsmanship, one suspects, but because the action is always a sure winner of applause from the gallery, and is also an open contravention of the rule forbidding "assistance," but one which necessarily merits capital censure from the referee.

But, apart from such things as these, which are in direct contradiction of the sense of boxing, which is that a contestant "should protect himself at all times," is there any reason why the cricket spirit should not rule contestants, referee, and spectators alike? Cricket spectators do not howl at the teams in order to disturb them in their stride; nor do they make such an infernal row that the players cannot hear the umpire. Our boxing puritans wax very wroth when a referee fails to disqualify a boxer because one of his seconds has "semi-trespassed," inadvertently on the sacred precincts of the ring at a forbidden time, but they will yell and hoot so loudly that no referee can possibly hear the seconds transgress with "advice to their principals during the progress of a round."

There are occasions in cricket where an umpire, on appeal, will use his discretion and rule a batsman "in." There are others when, even after the umpire has said "out," the opposing captain has used his discretion and called on the departing one to continue his innings—in the vital spirit of the sport. At boxing, the referee is both umpire and, in the last-mentioned respect, "opposing captain." Will our spectators recognise this fact and encourage this spirit? They will, and the boxers themselves will all be better men for the change.

Pink Disease.
Pink disease is spreading in North Park, where seven rubber trees were affected last year. One tree in South Park was affected, but the disease occurred in the district.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The hymn, "O God, our help in ages past," with which the American Service of Consolation at St. Paul's Cathedral opened has for a long time been Mr. Asquith's favourite hymn. John Bright used to speak in the highest terms of this hymn, which he described as the best in the language. Mr. Liddon, on being told of John Bright's opinion, said: "I should not say the best, but one of the three best." It is a great tribute to the memory of Dr. Watts, "the Seraphic Doctor," that his hymn should be sung on all great national occasions; but it is an ironical reflection that were the little doctor alive to-day he would not be allowed to preach in the Cathedral where his hymn is so often sung.

The debt of Downing Street—the hub of the Empire, as it has been termed—to America is worth recalling to-day. Downing, who built and named it, was born in America and educated at Harvard, where he built his own rooms of timber and glass. On coming to London he showed his Transatlantic enterprise by buying the lane leading to the Royal cockpit at Whitehall and erecting thereon what are believed to have been the first brick houses of importance in the metropolis.

By a felicitous coincidence the Aztec, where the French are making their brilliant new "push," figured prominently in the earliest known military annals of what is now called France. It is the ancient Aztec, to which a Roman poet, who had clearly never seen the sluggish stream, applies the ludicrously inappropriate epithet "torrential." Caesar, during the second year (B.C. 57) of his Gallic campaign, encamped on the banks of the Aztec, which flowed, he says, "the farthest frontier of the Roman Empire." From his movements we may infer that the river was near their northern boundary. These Romans were the wily tribe of Gauls who gave the name to modern Reims.

With the life of an Army boot being estimated at just over six weeks, the amount of leather being "consumed" by the belligerents can be well imagined. And leather is employed for more things than boots. Germany used to export twice as much leather as any other nation in the world, whilst we used to import £17,000,000 more leather than we exported.

To say that Panama is famous for its hats, says a qualified correspondent, is rather like saying Mr. Gladstone is famous for his hair. For Panama hats have no other connection with the republic than bearing its name. The finest quality straw known as "Panama" comes from Jipijapa, in Ecuador, and is called in Panama and elsewhere generally "Sombrero de Jipijapa." There are inferior qualities made in other parts of South and Central America, called "Panamas" in Europe, but they cannot compare with genuine product of Jipijapa.

You can break the law in America in strange ways, says the Daily News. There is a case in gaol at Tacoma, Washington, named Paul Haffner, sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the Supreme Court of Washington State on a charge of distorting the memory of the founder of the country. Under the laws of that State it is an offence to distort the memory of a dead man, even though he have no relative living to the indignation. The crime, Haffner, above, committed by George Washington, the founder of the United States, in 1776, when he was a young man, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for distorting the memory of the founder of the country.

FROM THE PULPIT.

Uncalculating Goodness.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning.

"They drop it on the pastures of the wilderness."—Psalm 65/12. One can imagine a world where the showers which water the earth should not drop upon the pastures of the wilderness, but it would not be a pleasant place. At some future time it is conceivable, control of the elements may be obtained, and men will arrange that rain shall only fall where it can make things grow which they can eat, or work into fibre, or extract explosives from. Happily long before that time you and I will have made our journeys to some other world where, we trust, there will be more humour and less perversion, and affairs will not be managed by a board of utilitarians. No givings and takes, no come and go, nothing uncalculated, nothing let go to waste—that is what you will get if you are going to stop the showers from dropping upon the pastures of the wilderness. I do not mean waste, in the culpable sense, but I do not want a world in which nobody will ever have a chance to demand, "To what purpose is this waste?" For that would be a world without generous acts, warm impulses, overflowing benediction from any source. There would be no overflows of any kind, of course, in a purely utilitarian world. Every river would be kept strictly within its banks, which is wise when destructive floods are to be feared, but there are overflows which are not destructive, and would the world be improved if the children never had chance to float a tub in the farmyard or skate over the meadows in winter? I think not, and neither should we all be happier and better if we all become incarnations of prudence and efficiency, never spent an hour or a copper save for some feasible result, never read a book which didn't impart instruction, never yielded to an impulse unaccountable or even a trifle foolish, never turned our watering can upon some patch of sand.

Someone possibly thinks this strange talk from the pulpit. Is it not the pulpit's business to bid us be serious, to check our too strong inclinations to fritter away time and effort, and point us, like Solomon, to the ant for our model? Well not even Solomon could say everything at any one time, and anyway the ant is a very limited little personality, and hardly affords an all-round example to us humans, industrious and painstaking though she be. Besides, she is blinder than a bat in pursuit of her limited ends, and ruthless as a German submarine—in short you are not an ant, but a man or a woman or a healthy minded girl or boy, and why should you want the pulpit to be narrower than healthy human nature? Not censorship, but sympathy is the pulpit's business, censorship in its place of course, but springing out of sympathy, the only source of any censorship which ever does any good. And the pulpit does not reflect the Bible (it is narrower than life, so we do not stray from the track by claiming a place in life for here and there an hour, a thought, an exertion, which is no more ponderable and measurably useful than one of those showers which it pleases God to drop upon the wilderness.

But now comes another friend, our friend Dryasdust this time, armed with a commentary or Bible dictionary or other admirable deposit from the ant-hill. And he informs me I have been all wrong. The wilderness, he points out, is not the Sahara Desert, but uncultivated land where flocks are grazed in the spring season. Quite so, and obviously without any critical apparatus. But what sketches are wanted which no flocks ever drop or could drop, some of them inaccessible, others mere stones or sand where nothing worth cropping could spring. But when God visits the earth and waters it, He does not divide by our boundaries. "All the paths drop fatness," and

some of them go where man has hardly trod. "The river of God is full of water," says the psalm, and sometimes they overflow traceable intention or calculation. That is one of the things which make this world a good place to live in, better, for instance than that other world which we call the planet Mars, where if there is water at all it has to be doled out with care, and if there are people none of them dare spill a drop of it. There is no moisture there for weeds or flowers or anything off the narrow track of what can be used for keeping souls and bodies together. I am glad not to live there; it might suit friend Dryasdust.

I should like to take our friend round the glens and hills of our own lovely island, say in April when the ascleas are out, or later the lilliums or hydrangeas. Let him consider these lillies of the field, how they grow, out of the way where scarce a human eye may light on them for days. To what purpose these blossoms of beauty, brilliant in the sun, with none to admire or enjoy, or even to search for a reason why? "Born to blush unseen, and waste their sweetness on the desert air?" Ah, that word, "waste" lets out the secret there. It is an arrogant tale, and the tale is the old story of our habit of reckoning everything "according to the measure of a man." What a fallacy that whatever cannot be turned to conscious human enjoyment is so much waste, that beauty had well as not be as not be observed, and admired. But blossoms flourish in profusion though quite unavailable for our table decorations or books of botany or interesting herbariums. They have uses of their own for the birds of the air and the creatures of the field, and they express some part of the glory of God. Who, before He made man, made a great deal else, and said of each work in its season that, behold, it was very good.

There may, no doubt, be some purpose definable in terms of utility for every drop that falls upon the pastures of the wilderness, if we were able to trace it out. But I don't know that we need be keen upon the tracing, and one good end at any rate is served if we learn to recognise and rejoice in that prodigality of goodness and beneficence which light upon our lives from the Father who causes His rain to fall and His sun to rise upon both the evil and the good. There is a certain indiscriminate-ness about God's bestowments. We greatly misjudge it if we mistake it for moral indifference, but it is there, and if it were not there I doubt it would go ill with you and me. "Ye shall be like a watered garden," says the Lord, of those who respond to Him, and I would fain have some corner within that tended spot. But I am glad as an erring human creature to remember many a time that when God sends down blessing there is enough of it to drop even upon the pastures of the wilderness. For though I may stray out of the watered garden I can hardly get sheer beyond the desert too. I know that wherever I might wander in this good world—good for this very reason—I cannot come to the region which is absolutely withdrawn from the softening dews of grace.

"Could I be cast where Thon art not, That were indeed a desert spot."

But I do not know where that spot is, and neither do you. There was one who the Lord commended once because she was willing to be content with crumbs. The best Christian amongst us will many a time feel like that, and take heart from the thought of it. "I've no claim, but I may be spared a crumb," a crumb, which may not be much in itself but which is just everything because it is the difference between something and nothing. We can all be charitable, I suppose, to the "deserving poor"—awful phrase, summing up the complacency and patronage of millionaires. But what about the undeserving? Can you shut up your compassion wholly from them? Perhaps you tell yourself you ought to, when "Charity organisation" is in the air. But do you do it? Can you direct yourself of a lurking suspicion that the organising of charity is apt to

RIFLE SHOOTING.

A friendly contest took place at Stonecutters range on Saturday afternoon last, between teams of eight men representing the U.S.S.—and the H. K. P. R. for a cup subscribed for by each team. Conditions were deliberate firing at 200, 500, and 600 yards; Blaisy targets; one sighter and seven rounds at each range. The scores were as follows:—

	U.S.S.—	200	500	600	Total.
Boson's Mate					
Milburn	31	26	29	86	
Oh, Boson's Mate					
Cassavens	27	32	26	85	
Seaman Badura	27	27	30	84	
Sgt. Durrant	25	30	27	82	
Cox. Wiener	28	28	25	81	
Carpenter's Mate					
Wall	23	23	19	73	
Seaman Danlap	23	19	26	71	
Gannor's Mate					
Canningsham	20	23	22	65	

Less 4% deduction for Aperture Sights ... 827

Net Total ... 602

H. K. P. R.

200 500 600 Total.

* Mr. Franka ... 26 30 29 85

Sergt. Ralph ... 27 23 27 82

C.I. Sirdar Kahan ... 27 21 71

Insp. McEwen ... 23 26 71

Sgt. McJ. ... 22 23 20 65

Roylance ... 29 26 9 64

Mr. Jenkin ... 25 22 11 58

Sgt. Fisher ... 22 24 9 55

C. I. Chiochen ... 22 24 9 55

Less 4% deduction for Aperture Sights ... 551

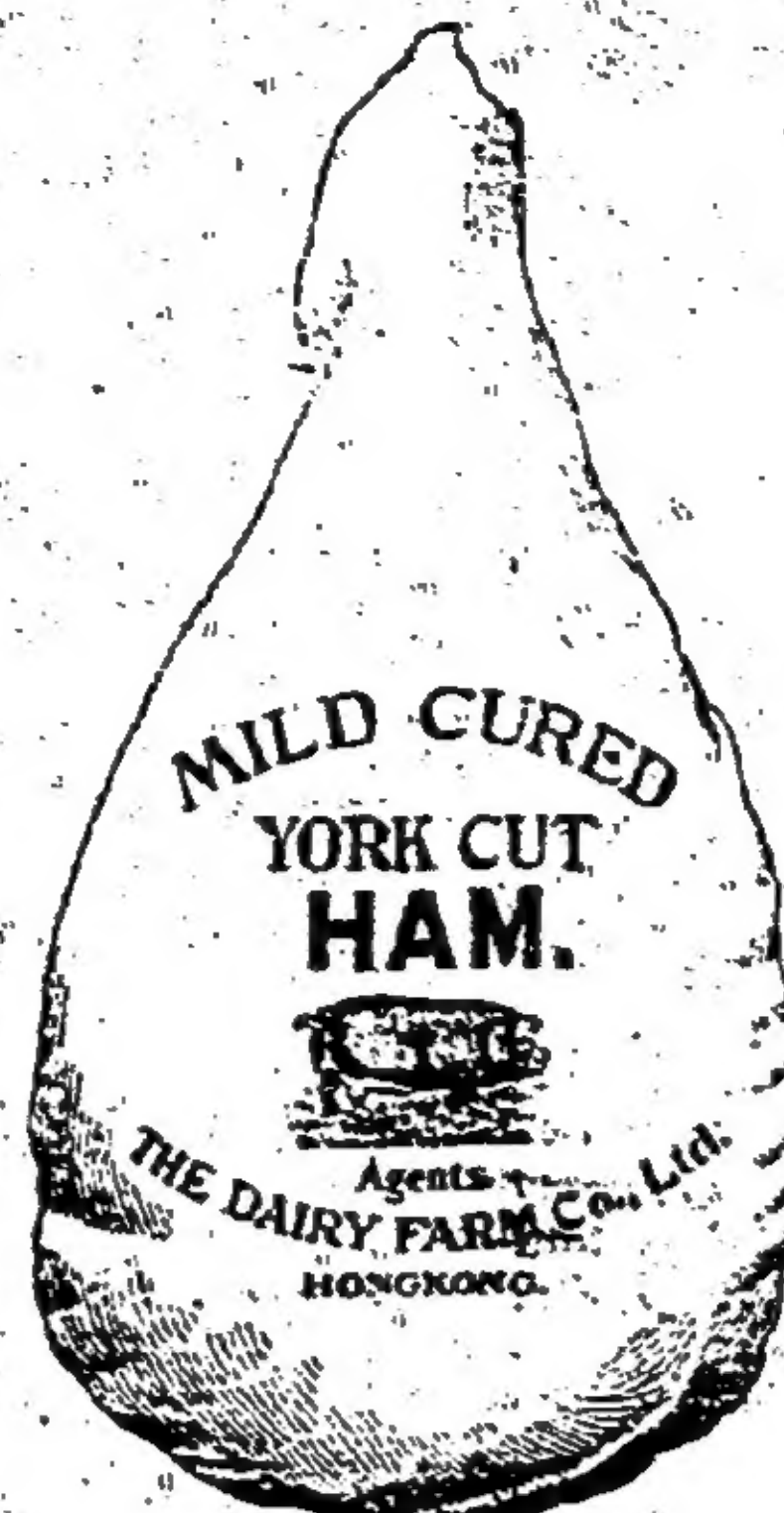
Net Total ... 548

be the death of it? Does charity perhaps begin only when deserving come to an end? If I deserve something I don't think it should be called charity which is an act of grace if it is anything. I may have obligations to the deserving, but I don't see how I can well extend charity except to such as have no claim. Is not that the way people reason in their hearts on this subject, and therefore do not really blame themselves when they break rules and let fall some kindness on one or other of the many desert spots in character and personality of our poor humanity? They stumble, possibly over our Saviour's saying that the Father in heaven is kind to the unthankful and the evil, but they do the same themselves all the time, and cannot help doing it.

I don't think God wants us to help doing it—not, of course, that He would have us merely careless and indiscriminating. "I am poor and needy," says the Psalmist, "yet the Lord thinketh upon me." Let me give you another version: "I am poor and needy and deserving, therefore the Lord will consider me." Impossible, such an attitude, the moment it is put into words. The next step is sheer Phariseism which says within its soul: "I am rich and well-placed and meritorious, so the Lord will be gratified if I consider Him." I don't see how you are ever going to get near to God unless you are content to go as one of His undeserving poor. Neither do I see how we are to manifest anything of Him in our characters, unless, like Him, we are willing to let something go out in unpromising, seemingly unprofitable directions.

We ought to be large enough of heart and wide enough in sympathy to have something to spare for the pastures of the wilderness. "In the morning sow the seed, and at evening hold no thing hand; for thou knowest not which shall prosper, whether this or that." Perhaps neither of them will prosper in ways that you can see at any rate. But it is the business of God's children to be like Him, not to secure results. He will see to the results, and one of them is this: that the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose." And, whether or not it is seen by any other eye, the Father's does not pass it over.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



ABSOLUTELY THE BEST IN THE COLONY.

THE PHILIPPINES.

New Vice-Governor Nominated.

The Manila Bulletin publishes the following cable:— Washington, May 29. — Mr. Charles Emmet Yester, of Missouri, a practicing attorney at Sedalia, and formerly one of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri, has been nominated by President Wilson as Vice Governor and Secretary of Public Instruction for the Philippine Islands. The nomination was submitted by the President of the Senate for confirmation this morning, and will probably be confirmed within a day or two.

At the same time, President Wilson also submitted to the Upper House the nominations of Judge Thomas A. Street, of Alabama, now a member of the Philippines Code Committee, and of Mr. George A. Maholin, Dean of the College of Law of the University of the Philippines, for places as associate Justices on the Supreme Court of the Islands, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the recent retirement of Justices Moreland and Trent. Confirmation of these appointments is also expected without delay.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN,

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Joint Service of the

"NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

THE Steamship "REMBRANDT"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after noon the tenth of June 1917, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 14th June, 1917, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th June, 1917, at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance, whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA CHINA JAPAN LIJN, Agents, Hongkong, June 24, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



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Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346

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